To ALLU'RE. *v. a.* [*leurrer*, Fr. *looren*, Dutch, belæpen, Sax.] To entice to any thing whether good or bad; to draw towards any thing by enticement.

Unto laws that men make for the benefit of men, it hath seemed always needful to add rewards, which may more *allure* unto good, than any hardneſs deterreth from it, and puniſhments, which may more deter from evil, than any ſweetneſs thereto *alloreth*. *Hooker*, *b.* i. *p.* 28.

Above them all
The golded ſun, in ſplendour likeſt heav'n,
Allur'd his eye. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iii. *l.* 572.

Each flatt'ring hope, and each *alluring* joy. *Lyttleton.*

ALLU'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *allure*.] Something ſet up to entice birds, or other things, to it. We now write *lure*.

The rather to train them to his *allure*, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how they were over-topped and trodden down by gentlemen. *Sir John Hayward.*

ALLU'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *allure*.] That which allures, or has the force of alluring: enticement; temptation of pleaſure.

Againſt *allurement*, cuſtom, and a world
Offended; fearleſs of reproach, and ſcorn,
Or violence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi.

——Adam, by his wife's *allurement*, fell. *Par. Reg. b.* ii.

To ſhun th' *allurement* is not hard
To minds reſolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd;
But wond'rous difficult, when once beſet,
To ſtruggle through the ſtraits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*

ALLU'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *allure*.] The perſon that allures; enticer; enveigler.

ALLU'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *alluring*.] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLU'RINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alluring*.] The quality of alluring or enticing; incitation; temptation by propoſing pleaſure.

ALLU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*alluſio*, Lat.] That which is ſpoken with reference to ſomething ſuppoſed to be already known, and therefore not expreſſed; a hint; an implication. It has the particle *to*.

Here are manifeſt *alluſions* and footſteps of the diſſolution of the earth, as it was in the deluge, and will be in its laſt ruin. *Burnet's Theory.*

This laſt *alluſion* gall'd the Panther more,
Becauſe indeed it rubb'd upon the ſore. *Dryden.*

Expreſſions now out of uſe, *alluſions to* cuſtoms loſt to us, and various particularities, muſt needs continue ſeveral paſſages in the dark. *Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

ALLU'SIVE. *adj.* [*alludo*, *alluſum*, Lat.] Hinting at ſomething not fully expreſſed.

Where the expreſſion in one place is plain, and the ſenſe affixed to it agreeable to the proper force of the words, and no negative objection requires us to depart from it; and the expreſſion, in the other, is figurative or *alluſive*, and the doctrine, deduced from it, liable to great objections; it is reaſonable, in this latter place, to reſtrain the extent of the figure and alluſion, to a conſiſtency with the former. *Roger's Sermons.*

ALLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *alluſive*.] In an alluſive manner; by implication; by inſinuation.

The Jewiſh nation, that rejected and crucified him, within the compaſs of one generation, were, according to his prediction, deſtroyed by the Romans, and preyed upon by thoſe eagles, (*Matt.* xxiv. 28.) by which, *alluſively*, are noted the Roman armies, whoſe enſign was the eagle. *Hammond's Pr. Cat.*

ALLU'SIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alluſive*.] The quality of being alluſive.

ALLU'VION. *n. ſ.* [*allivio*, Lat.]

1. The carrying of any thing to ſomething elſe by the motion of the water.
2. The thing carried by water to ſomething elſe.

The civil law gives the owner of land a right to that increaſe which ariſes from *alluvion*, which is defined an inſenſible increment, brought by the water.

ALLU'VIOUS. *adj.* [from *alluvion*.] That which is carried by water to another place, and lodged upon ſomething elſe.

To ALLY'. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendſhip, or confederacy.

All theſe ſepts are *allied* to the inhabitants of the North, ſo as there is no hope that they will ever ſerve faithfully againſt them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Wants, frailties, paſſions, cloſer ſtill *ally*
The common int'reſt, or endear the tye. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

To the ſun *ally'd*,
From him they draw the animating fire. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. To make a relation between two things, by ſimilitude, or reſemblance, or any other means.

Two lines I cannot excuſe: they are indeed remotely *allied* to Virgil's ſenſe; but they are too like the tenderneſs of Ovid. *Dryden.*

ALLY'. *n. ſ.* [*allie*, Fr.] One united by ſome means of connexion; as marriage; friendſhip; confederacy.

We could hinder the acceſſion of Holland to France, either as

ſubjects, with great immunities for the encouragement of trade, or as an inferiour and dependent *ally* under their protection. *Temple.*

ALMACA'NTAR. *n. ſ.* [An Arabick word, written variouſly by various authours; by D'Herbelot, *almocantar*; by others, *almucantar*.] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally uſed in the plural, and means a ſeries of parallel circles drawn through the ſeveral degrees of the meridian.

ALMACA'NTAR'S STAFF. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees, uſed to take obſervations of the ſun, about the time of its riſing and ſetting, in order to find the amplitude, and conſequently the variation of the compaſs. *Chambers.*

A'LMANACK. *n. ſ.* [Derived, by ſome, from the Arabick, *al*, and *manah*, Heb. to *count*, or *compute*; but others, from *al*, Arabick, and *μὴν*, a *month*, or *μανακὸς*, the *courſe of the months*; by others, from a Teutonick original, *al* and *niaan*, the *moon*, an account of every moon, or month: all of them are probable.]

A calendar; a book in which the revolutions of the ſeaſons, with the return of feaſts and faſts, is noted for the enſuing year.

It will be ſaid, this is an *almanack* for the old year; all hath been well; Spain hath not aſſailed this kingdom. *Bacon.*

This aſtrologer made his *almanack* give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inverſion of the common prognoſtications. *Government of the Tongue.*

Beware the woman too, and ſhun her ſight,
Who in theſe ſtudies does herſelf delight;
By whom a greaſy *almanack* is born,
With often handling like chaft amber worn. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

I'll have a faſting *almanack* printed on purpoſe for her uſe. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

A'LMANDINE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby coarſer and lighter than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the granate. *Dict.*

ALMI'GHTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *almighty*.] Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God.

It ſerveth to the world for a witneſs of his *almightineſs*, whom we outwardly honour with the chiefeſt of outward things. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 15.

In creating and making exiſtent the world univerſal, by the abſolute act of his own word, his power and *almightineſs*. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

In the wilderneſs, the bittern and the ſtork, the unicorn and the elk, live upon his proviſions, and revere his power, and feel the force of his *almightineſs*. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*

ALMI'GHTY. *adj.* [from *all* and *mighty*.] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

The Lord appeared unto Abram, and ſaid unto him, I am the *almighty* God; walk before me, and be thou perfect. *Geneſis*, xvii. 1.

He wills you in the name of God *almighty*,
That you diveſt yourſelf, and lay apart
The borrow'd glories, that, by gift of heav'n,
By law of nature and of nations 'long
To him and to his heirs. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

A'LMOND. *n. ſ.* [*amand*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *amandala*, a word in low Latin; by others, from *Allemand*, a German; ſuppoſing that almonds come to France from Germany.]

The nut of the almond tree, either ſweet or bitter.

Pound an *almond*, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the ſweet taſte into an oily one. *Locke.*

A'LMOND TREE. *n. ſ.* [*amygdalus*, Lat.]

It has leaves and flowers very like thoſe of the peach tree, but the fruit is longer and more compreſſed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the ſhell is not ſo rugged.

The ſpecies are, 1. The common large *almond*. 2. The ſweet *almond*, with tender ſhells. 3. The bitter *almond*. 4. The white flowering *almond*.

The three firſt ſorts are chiefly cultivated in England, for the beauty of their flowers; and the firſt ſort yields large quantities of fruit yearly, little inferiour to what we receive from abroad, if not kept too long. They are propagated in July, by inoculating a bud into a plum ſtock, for wet ground, or an *almond* or peach ſtock for dry. The fourth is a greater curioſity; it will not ſucceed on a plum, but muſt be budded on a peach or *almond*. *Miller.*

Like to an *almond tree*, you're mounted high
On top of green Selinis, all alone,
With bloſſoms brave bedecked daintily,
Whoſe tender locks do tremble every one,
At every little breath that under heav'n is blown. *Fairy Q.*

Mark well the flow'ring *almonds* in the wood,
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The glebe will anſwer to the ſylvan reign;
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

A'LMONDS OF THE THROAT, or TONSILS, called improperly *Almonds of the ears*; are two round glands placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces; each of them has a large oval ſinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it are a great number of leſſer ones, which diſcharge themſelves through the great ſinus of a mucous and the

ſlippery matter into the fauces, larynx, and œſophagus, for the moiſtening and lubricating thoſe parts. When the œſophagus muſcle acts, it compreſſes the *almonds*, and they frequently are the occaſion of a ſore throat. *Quincy.*

The tonſils, or *Almonds of the Ears*, are alſo frequently ſwelled in the king's evil; which tumour may be very well reckoned a ſpecies of it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A'LMOND-FURNACE, or A'LMAN-FURNACE. called alſo the *Sweep*, is a peculiar kind of furnace uſed in refining, to ſeparate metals from cinders and other foreign ſubſtances. *Chambers.*

A'LMONER, or ALMNER. *n. ſ.* [*eleemoſynarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince, or other perſon, employed in the diſtribution of charity.

I enquired among the Jacobins for an *almoner*; and the general fame has pointed out your reverence as the worthieſt man. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

A'LMONRY. *n. ſ.* [from *almoner*.] The place where the almoner reſides, or where the alms are diſtributed.

ALMO'ST. *adv.* [from *all* and *moſt*; that is, *moſt part of all*. *Skinner*.] Nearly; well nigh; in the next degree to the whole, or to univerſality.

Who is there *almoſt*, whoſe mind, at ſome time or other, love or anger, fear or grief, has not ſo faſtened to ſome clog, that it could not turn itſelf to any other object. *Locke.*

There can be no ſuch thing or notion, as an *almoſt* infinite; there can be nothing next or ſecond to an omnipotent God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Atlas becomes unequal to his freight,
And *almoſt* faints beneath the glowing weight. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

ALMS. *n. ſ.* [in Saxon, elmeſ, from *eleemoſyna*, Lat.] What is given gratuitouſly in relief of the poor. It has no ſingular.

My arm'd knees,
Which bow'd but in my ſtirrup, bend like his
That hath received an *alms*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The poor beggar hath a juſt demand of an *alms* from the rich man; who is guilty of fraud, injuſtice and oppreſſion, if he does not afford relief according to his abilities. *Swift.*

ALMS-BASKET. *n. ſ.* [from *alms* and *basket*.] The basket in which proviſions are put to be given away.

There ſweepings do as well,
As the beſt order'd meal;
For who the reliſh of theſe gueſts will fit,
Needs ſet them but the *alms-basket* of wit. *Ben. Johnſon.*

We'll ſtand up for our properties, was the beggar's ſong that lived upon the *alms-basket*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

ALMSDEED. *n. ſ.* [from *alms* and *deed*.] An act of charity; a charitable gift.

This woman was full of good works, and *almsdeeds* which ſhe did. *Acts*, ix. 36.

Hard favour'd Richard, where art thou?
Thou art not here: murder is thy *almsdeed*;
Petitioner for blood thou ne'er put'ſt back. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

ALMS-GIVER. *n. ſ.* [from *alms* and *giver*.] He that gives alms; he that ſupports others by his charity.

He built and endowed many religious foundations, beſides his memorable hoſpital of the Savoy. And yet was he a great *alms-giver* in ſecret, which ſhewed that his works in publick were dedicated rather to God's glory than his own. *Bacon.*

ALMSHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *alms* and *houſe*.] A houſe devoted to the reception and ſupport of the poor; an hoſpital for the poor.

The way of providing for the clergy by tithes, the device of *almshouſes* for the poor, and the forting out of the people into their ſeveral pariſhes, are manifeſt unto men of underſtanding. *Hooker's Preface.*

And to relief of lazars, and weak age
Of indigent faint ſouls, paſt corporal toil,
A hundred *almshouſes* right well ſupplied. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Many penitents, after the robbing of temples, and other violences of rapine, build an hoſpital, or ſome *alms-houſe*, out of the ruins of the church, and the ſpoils of widows and orphans. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Behold yon *almshouſe*, neat, but void of ſtate,
Where age and want ſit ſmiling at the gate. *Pope.*

ALMSMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *alms* and *man*.] A man who lives upon alms; who is ſupported by charity.

I'll give my jewels for a ſet of beads;
My gorgeous palace, for a hermitage;
My gay apparel for an *almsman*'s gown. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

A'LMUG-TREE. *n. ſ.* A tree mentioned in ſcripture.

Of its wood were made muſical inſtruments, and it was uſed alſo in rails, or in a ſtaircaſe. The Rabbins generally render it *coral*, others *ebony*, *brezil*, or *pine*. In the Septuagint it is tranſlated *wrought wood*, and in the Vulgate, *Ligna Thyina*. But coral could never anſwer the purpoſes of the almugim; the pine-tree is too common in Judea to be imported from Ophir; and the Thyinum, or citron-tree, much eſteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty, came from Mauritania. By the wood *almugim*, or *algumim*, or, ſimply, *gummim*, taking *al* for a kind of article, may be underſtood oily and gummy ſorts of wood, and particularly the trees which produce gum ammoniac, or gum arabick; and is, perhaps, the ſame with the Shittim wood mentioned by Moſes. *Calmet.*

And the navy alſo of Hiram that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of *almug-trees* and precious trees. *1 Kings*, x. 11.

A'LNAGAR, A'LNAGER, or A'LNEGER. *n. ſ.* [from *alnage*.] A meaſurer by the ell; a ſworn officer, whoſe buſineſs formerly was to inſpect the aſſize of woollen cloth, and to fix the ſeals appointed upon it for that purpoſe; but there are now three officers belonging to the regulation of cloth-manufactures, the *ſearcher*, *meaſurer*, and *alneger*. *Dict.*

A'LNAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *aulnage*, or *aunage*, Fr.] Ell-meaſure, or rather the meaſuring by the ell or yard. *Dict.*

A'LNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *all* and *night*.]

There is a ſervice which they call *alnight*, which is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midſt; whereby it cometh to paſs, that the wick fetcheth the nouriſhment farther off. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 372.

A'LOES. *n. ſ.* [אהלים, as it is ſuppoſed.] A term applied to three different things.

1. A precious wood uſed, in the Eaſt, for perfumes, of which the beſt ſort is of higher price than gold, and was the moſt valuable preſent given by the king of Siam, in 1686, to the king of France. It is called *Tambac*, and is the heart, or innermoſt part, of the *aloetree*; the next part to which is called *Calembac*, which is ſometimes imported into Europe, and, though of inferiour value to the *Tambac*, is much eſteemed: the part next the bark is termed, by the Portugueſe, *Pao d'aquila*, or eagle-wood; but ſome account the eagle-wood not the outer part of the *Tambac*, but another ſpecies. Our knowledge of this wood is yet very imperfect. *Savary.*
2. *Aloes* is a tree which grows in hot countries, and even in the mountains of Spain.

The leaves are thick, ſucculent, and generally beſet with ſpines on the edges; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, is tubulous, and cut into ſix ſegments at the top, like the hyacinth; the fruit is oblong and cylindrical, divided into three cells, containing flat, and, for the moſt part, ſemicircular ſeeds.

The ſpecies are 39; 1. The common large American *aloe*. 2. The narrow-leaved *aloe*, from Vera Cruz. 3. The American *aloe*, which produces young plants out of the flower ſtems, &c.

Many of theſe plants, in Engliſh gardens, are natives of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; but the moſt curious are brought from the Cape of Good Hope.

The firſt of theſe *aloes* is very hardy, and has endured the air, in mild winters, in a very dry ſoil, and under a ſouth wall; but they may be kept in a common greenhouſe, giving them very little moiſture in winter. The other ſorts are preſerved in an airy glaſs-caſe, with a ſtove. The *aloes* are all increaſed by off-ſets.

Moſt of the African ſpecies, after the ſecond, third, or fourth year's growth, produce flowers with us annually; but the American *aloes* flower but once during the life of the plant, producing the flower-ſtems from the centre of the plant, of a conſiderable ſize, and ſometimes fifteen feet in height.

A common error, relating to the firſt ſpecies, is, that it never flowers till it be an hundred years old; but experience has proved, that ſome have flowered in fifty years. Another error is, that, when the flower opens, it makes a report like a gun. *Millar.*
3. *Aloes* is a medicinal juice extracted not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*, by cutting the leaves, and expoſing the juice that drops from them to the ſun. It is diſtinguiſhed into Socotorine and and Caballine, or horſe *aloes*; the firſt is ſo called from *Socotora*; the ſecond, becauſe, being coarſer, it ought to be confined to the uſe of farriers. It is a warm and ſtrong cathartick, and uſed in moſt purgative compoſitions.

ALOE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aloes*.] Conſiſting chiefly of aloes.

It may be excited by *aloetical*, ſcammoniate, or acrimonious medicines. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ALO'ETICK. *n. ſ.* [from *aloes*.] Any medicine is ſo called, which chiefly conſiſts of aloes. *Quincy.*

ALO'FT. *adv.* [*loffter*, to lift up, *Dan. Loft* air, *Icelandiſh*; ſo that *aloft* is, into the air.] On high; above; in the air: a word uſed chiefly in poetry.

For I have read in ſtories oft,
That love has wings, and ſoars *aloft*. *Suckling.*

Upright he ſtood, and bore *aloft* his ſhield,
Conſpicuous from afar, and overlook'd the field. *Dryd. Fab.*

AL'OFT. *prep.* Above.

The great luminary
Aloft the vulgar conſtellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep diſtance due,
Diſpenſes light from far. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iii.

A'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀλογία.] Unreaſonableneſs; abſurdity. *Dict.*

ALO'NE. *adj.* [*alleen*, Dutch; from *al* and *een*, or *one*, that is, *ſingle*.]

1. Without another.

The quarrel toucheth none but us *alone*;
Betwixt ourſelves let us decide it then. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

If by a mortal hand my father's throne
Could be defended, 'twas by mine *alone*. *Dryden, Æneid* ii.

God, by whoſe *alone* power and conſervation, we all live, and move, and have our being. *Bentley.*

2. Without company; ſolitary.

Eagles we ſee fly *alone*, and they are but ſheep which always herd together. *Sidney*, *b.* i.